Workingmen of the District.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15. Federation of Labor-Plasterers' Hall,

Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania

avenue. L. A., 1195, K. of L.—Mosale and Eu-caustic Tile Layers' Assembly—Hall, 1316 E street.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

L. U., No. 1, Carpenters, Joiners and Stairbuilders—Hall, 419 Tenth street. Columbia Lodge, No. 174—Machinists—

McCauley's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue

Paper Hangers' Protective Union-Har-

L. A. 1173, K. of L., Cement Workers-

Barbers' Assembly—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania

Plate Printers' Assembly—Grand Army Hall—Pennsylvania avenue. Horseshoers' Union, No. 17—Hall, 737

Pioneer Laundry Workers' Assembly— I. O. M. Hall, Four-and-a-half street

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

District Assembly No. 66, K. of L. -Plas-erers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and

Pennsylvania avenue.
Protective Street Railway Union —
Banch's Hall, 314 Eighth street.
Carpenters' Council—Hall, 627 Massachusetts avenue.
Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers'

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsyl-

Vania avenue. L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeymen House

L. A. 4896, K. of L., Eccentric Associa-

tion of Steam Engineers—Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth street. Clerks' Assembly—Nordlinger's Hall,

Georgetown. Electric Workers-Hall, 827 Seventh

L. A. 2672, K. of L., Excelsior Assembly,

Typographical Temple.

Marine Association of Steam Engineers

-Mariners' Temple, Seventh street south-

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19.

L. U., No. 188, Journeymen Tailors-Costelio's Hall, Sixth and G streets

L.A., 2389, K. of L.—Bakers—Pinsterers' Hall, Four and a half street and Peonsyl-

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

the Federation of Labor last Tuesday evening showed that thirty-six organiza-

tions were represented, though several delegates reported later in the evening. President Meliugh occupied the clair and considerable business was transacted dur-

An amicable adjustment having been

effected between the Plumbers and Steam-fitters' organizations, all opposition to the admission of the delegates from the latter organization was withdrawn and

vacancies were also admitted.

The special committee appointed to wait on Mr. Allen, of the Grand Opera

House, reported that the differences be

Mr. Allen had been satisfactorily ad-justed, the committee also recommended that the Allen's Opera House be taken

On recommendation of the Eccentric Association of Steam Engineers, the Union Market on Pennsylvania avenue, was also

taken off the unfair list, the proprietors

taken off the unfair list, the proprietors of that market having signed the agreement to employ strictly union labor.

The committee on Labor Eureau reported that the next meeting of the committee would be held in The Times Building on Monday evening, October 14, when a permanent set of officers would be elected to conduct the management of the bureau. The committee further reported that a large majority of the organizations had indorsed the scheme by making aupropria-

indorsed the scheme by making appropria-tions and appointing delegates, therefore the committee felt justified in ordering the election of permanent officers. Delegates from the Musical Assembly reported one initiation and three rein-statements at their last meeting, also further reported that the action, the

further reported that the action of the

Plasterers' Assembly in resolving not to employ the Marine Band so long as it remained under its present leadership,

had been approved.

Several organizations reported that they had appointed delegates to the Labor

Bureau.

Delegates from the Barbers' Assembly announced that the "triangular" display card in all union barber shops, until further notice would be of deep red color.

The financial secretary-treasurer presented his report for the past quarter. The report showed forty local organizations at the beginning of the quarter were affiliated.

the beginning of the quarter were affiliated with the Federation, and every one square

During the quarter five new organiza-ions had applied and been admitted to affiliation, to-wit: Sterotypers' Union, Butchers, Laundry Workers, Iconoclast,

off the unfair list, which recomm was unanimously adopted by the Federa-

Stage Employes' Union and

the delegates admitted.

and Paper Hangers' Associat

Roll call of delegates at the meeting of

Cigar Makers' Union, No. 110-Hall,

asons' Union, No. 2-Plasterers'

and Pennsylvania avenue.

Union-Hall, 737 Seventh street,

Harris' Hall, Seventh and D streets.

#### The Safest and Best Field for Investment.

Capital is always seeking safe and profitable investment—the most inviting field to-day is cotton manufacturing in the South. There is probably no well-managed mill in the South hat is earning leve than 10 per cent net profit, and most of them nie doing much better. Very many are earning from 20 to 25 per cent.

Cotton Mills in the South are earning from 20 to 25 per cent, in the face of the general depression of the last few years, this is a phenomenal record for any lavestment.

At present there are \$5.509,600 centon spindies in the world. The South furnishes the raw material for over one-half of the mills of the last few years, this is a phenomenal record for any lavestment.

At present there are \$5.509,600 centon spindies in the world. The South furnishes the raw material for over one-half of the south is not to suith in the world. The South furnishes the raw material for over one-half of the south is industry in the world. The South furnishes the raw material for over one-half of the south in the south in the south furnishes the raw material for over one-half of the mills in the first in

The Newport News Cotton Manufacturing Co. Offer to investors, both to large and small (and, indeed, particularly to small) investors, an opportunity which promises the most profundle returns.

The Newport News Cotton Manufacturing Company is organized on the co-operative plan, with an authorized capital of \$5.90.00; par value of the shares \$100, payable \$2 per share at the time of subscription, and \$2 per share monthly until raid.

paid.

It has general offices at Richmond, Va., and the most prominent business men of that city are its stockholders and officers. OFFICERS OF THE NEWPORT NEWS COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

OFFICERS. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEWIS H. BLAIR (Harvey Blair & Co., Wholesale Grocers; Stephen Putney & Co., Wholesale Boots and Shoes), President United Banking and Building Company, Richmond, Va. A.S. BUFORD, President Metropolitan Building and Loan Association; Director Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va.

CLAY DREWRY, Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions; Director Security Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va GEO, A SCHMELZ (Schmelz Bros., Bankers), Newport News, Va. C. W. TANNER (C. W. Tanner & Co., Varnish Manufacturers, Oli, &c.), Director Security Bank of Richmond; President Mutual Guarantee Building and Loan Association, Richmond, Va.

M. B. CROWELL, General Agent Old Dominion S. S. Company; Director First National Bank, Newport News, Va.
 S. G. WALLACE, Cashler Citizens' Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va.

Newport News as a Location.

Newport News as a Location.

There is probably no better location in the United States for a cotton will than Newport News. The population of the town is about 10, 30, while at Hampton and surrounding points there are about 10,000 more, thus furnishing an aboudant supply of good operatives. Newport News beln: one of the largest coal sulpping points in the United States, the best steam coal can be ind at a minimum cost. West Virginia coal can be had down at less than \$2.00 a ton against \$3.00 a ton which is paid by many of the most successful minis in North Carolina. Its location furnishes abundant transportation facilities by which to draw cotton by water from all Southern points, as well as for shipment of the links of product to any part of the world.

An Opposituality for Carolina in the Carolina in

An Opportunity for Small Investors.

Beretofore small investors have not generally been able to share in the large profits made by cotton mills; building associations and savings banks have been their only means for accumulating savings. By this system, so successfully introduced into the South, everyone who can lay aside even \$2.00 a month can become a stockholder in a cotton-mill. As funds accumulate under this system of meathly payments, the contracts for the buildings and machinery can be let, without waiting until the final installments are paid in the MILL can be IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

#### Opinions of Leading Financial Men

#### on Cotton Milling in the South.

W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, who is president of twelve banks in Georgia and Alabama: "The average net earnings of several cotton mills I am acquainted with will run to about I lig per cent." " I believe a cotton mill, with a quiri working capital, well managed, will make from 5 to 35 per cent. I know of one within earned 65 per cent not in 1891. We advance mone on cotton mill stock, cotton goods in storage, at a less rate than on any other collisteral.

A. L. James, President of the Bank of Laurinburg, Laurinburg, N. C.: "There are eight mills in his county. The presit during this year in the cotton mills business has been and is still very large; that is, it is from 10 to 35 per cent. I know of nothing eight mills in his county. They presit during this year in the cotton mills business has been and is still very large; that is, it is from 10 to 35 per cent. I know of nothing eight in section that pays so large a profit."

J. G. Hiben, Cashier City National Sank, Griffin, Ga.: The Griffin Manufactur ing Company in 1875 paid a 6 per cent dividend; in 1888, 10 per cent; and has steadily paid 10 per cent, dividends ever since, and still carries a surplus of over 80 per cent added to its capital out of its carnings. In 1889, the Klucati Mill was organized and put in operation. In 1891 it paid 6 per cent, in 1892, 7 per cent; in 1892, 8 per cent; in 1894, by per cent; and in 1895 it has so far paid 10 per cent."

W. C. and Lanier, Bankers, West Point, Ga., who also control cotton-mills with an aggregates \$1,600,600. Our pay rolls aggregate \$250,600, and about \$100,000 are paid out to stockholders, besides laying up a surplus for extensions.

L. C. Havne, president National Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Ga.: "Cotton manufacturing in the South has always proven satisfactory as a paying industry, and from the establishment of the first cott in factory to the present time the mills have not only proven the wisdom of investors, but have demonstrated the inevitable conclusion that no charactor of investment is safer, and few, i

of the total stock (\$100,000) will be offered for sale in Washington to the co-operative principal, every opportunity will be given to the small 3.00 of the total stock (\$500,000) will be offered for sale in Washington, be to the co-operative principal, every opportunity will be given to the small or, and application for single shares will be encouraged. Applications for stock must be made at the office of the Washington agents of the Newport News Cotton Manufacturing Company, or at their depository, CRANE, PARKIS & CO., 1344 F st. nw., Washington, D. C.

### T. O. Anderson & Co.,

Real Estate and Business Exchange. WASHINGTON AGENTS, 907 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

regular banking hours will find it convenient to visit the Union Savings Bank. 1222 F St. N. W.
which is open EVERY SATURDAT NIGHT between the hoursef 6 and 8. (Four per cent, interest on savings account.)
MARGIN We will send you on application TRADING and DEFINING ALL MARKET EXPLAINED MARKET LETTER, suggesting when and in what to trade. Both free National Bank references furnished. W. Z. WRIGHT & CO., 300 Traders' Building, Chicago.
Money to Loan.  This company has abundance of money to loan on real estate and collateral securities in sums to suit, at prevailing rates of inforest.
If you own unincumbered real estate hand desire to build a home we will hoan you the necessary money. American Security & Trust Co., C. J. BELL. President. 1405 G Street.
New York Stock Market.  Purnished by Frank Wilson Laown, broker, 1835 F street.  On High Low Clos. 1835 F street.  On High Low Clos. 1834 1934 1934 1934 1934 1934 1934 1934 19

FINANCIAL.

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Workingmen

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sah Li Infantry 1st 7's, 1805. 100 

The delegates from the Butchers' Assembly reported fifteen initiations at their last meeting. Also that during the past week five of the principal boss butchers had signed an agreement to employ strictly DISTRICT ASSEMBLY Promptly at 7:30 o'clock Master Work an Simmons called District Assembly No 66 to order on last Thursday evening, though not more than twenty-five delegates were present. By 8 o'clock, however, nearly every local assembly was represented. The master workman announced resented. The mister workman announced that the hour of meeting from October 1 to April 1 would be 7:30 instead of 8 o'clock. The first business of the evening was on the acceptance of the credentials of delegates from the newly-organized assembly of architectural and structural from work-The delegates were admitted and duly obligated.

Under the report of local assemblies the bakers' drivers announced that several drivers employed at prominent bakeries had squared their account with the assemblies and squared their account with the assemblies. embly, and the expected trouble had been verted. The assembly at its last meeting ad indorsed the action of the Plasterers' transplaying regard to the Marine Res Assembly in regard to the Marine Band.

Delegates from the Clerks' Assembly reported that the labor bureau had been in-

orsed, delegates appointed and appropria ons made.

The Laundry Workers reported that a good meeting was held on Wednesday evening. They had published a list of laundries

A WEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES Matters of Interest to Organized

that employed members of their assembly. Since the publication of the "Fair" card several proprietors of other handries had applied to have their names placed on the card. The only reason why their names were not among the chosen few was that they did not employ strictly union labor in their laundries; when this is done other names will be also published as being deserving of the patronage of organized labor.

The feport from the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers was that the members were taking renewed interest in the affairs of the assembly. At the last meeting three former members who had dropped out applied for reinstatement and were admitted. Propositions from four candidates for admission were reported upon favorably, and at the next meeting they will be initiated. The delegates also reported that the matter of the Emerson Shoe Company's new store was yet unsettled.

The Eccentric Association of Engineers' delegates reported that at their last meeting the Labor Day excursion committee had made a tinal report, which showed that the excursion had been a grand success.

The delegates from the Musical Assem-L. A., 1149, K. of L.—Douglass Progressive Association of Steam Engineers-609 F street.

609 F street.

Excelsior Foard, District Assembly, No. 68—Times Building, 11 o'clock a. m.

L. A., 1304, K. of L.—Times Assembly—Times Building, 4.p.m.

L. A., 6341, K. of L.—Journeymen Butchers—Four-and a-balf street and Penn

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14. L. U. No. 196—Brotherhood of Carpen-ters—Hail, 627 Massachusetts avenue.
L. A. 1644, K. of L., Journeymen Plas-terers—Plasterers', Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.
L. A. 1748, K. of L., Carpenters and Joiners—Society Temple, Pifth and G The delegates from the Musical Assem-dy reported that since the last meeting our applications for membership and our for reinstatement had been received; also that an appropriation had been made for the labor bureau. mittee made a report of

its week's work. The committee had re-ceived a visit from several west end mer-chants, relating to the closing of their stores at 7 o'clock in the evening. L. A., 1228, K. of L.—Plasterers Lathers —Hall, 1316 E street. Labor Bureau Committee—Times Building. L. A. 1046, K. of L., Bakers' Drivers— Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth girect.

chants, relating to the closing of their stores at 7 o"clock in the evening.

It had been suggested that a mass-meeting be called of the west end merchants for the purpose of agitating the early closing movement in that section of the city. The executive committee recommended that this course be pursued. The committee then read the agreement entered into between organized labor and the employing butchers of this city. The agreement regulates wages and hours, and also stipulates that mone but union labor be employed. The agreement has been signed by five of the leading boss butchers.

The committee on the reception of the delegates to the General Assembly reported that it had been the intention to give a banquet to the delegates, but no establishment in the city capable of furnishing the same could be found that employed union help, therefore, rather than patronize any non-union caterer, the committee would recommend that the banquet be abandoned. Discussion followed, and it was suggested the master workman appoint three lady delegates on the committee. The suggestion was accepted and carried out.

The action of the Federation of Labor in

The action of the Federation of Labor in

The action of the Federation of Labor in declaring Allen's Opera House fair was unanimously indorsed.

The Federation's action in taking the Union Market, No. 312 Pennsylvania avenue, off the unfair list was concurred in. The quarterly reports of the financial secretary and treasurer were read, which showed the order in this city to be in a very healthy condition, both financially

AMONG THE LOCALS.

The regular monthly meeting of the The held last Sonday in the half. No. 1316 E street, with the president, Joseph B. Fen-ton, in the chair. While the regular meetings of the stage employes are only held monthly, still the executive committee is actively at work all the time and special meetings of the members are often called. It is probable that more meetings are held by the staget employes than are held by

by the staget employes than are held by those unions meeting weekly. The lost regular meeting was not only largely askended, but was a very important one. At a, special meeting, held about two weeks ago, application had been presented from all the employes of Allen's Opera-House, and had been referred to the regular meeting of last Sunday for action. All the applications, with the exception of one, were reported favorably on and accepted. In the application not voted on, it was ascerialned that the applicant was in arreary to another local labor organizain arrears to another local labor organization, and as is customary in all labor
organizations the application was laid on
the table until such time as the applicant
squares up with the organization that
objects to his admissiond in the alliance.
The delegates to the Federation of Labor
were instructed to request that body to
declare Allen's Opera House a fair house.
The Labor Bureau and Workingmen's
Library propositions were indused and a
delegate appointed to represent the alliance
at the permanent organization of the bureau.
The report of committees on the other
theaters was very fluitering, and it is
contidently predicted that before many more
weeks every theater in this city will be
ran by strictly union men. in arrears to another local labor organiza

The Carriage and Wagon Makers' are the Carriage and wagon anaers are doing very effective work in securing work for their members. The policy of the Carriage Makers is to insist that business men of this city have their work done in Washington. A card has been issued to all business men calling their attention to the practice of one merchants sending Delegaces from the Marine Association which the Carriage Makers corriages built, which the Carriage Matters believe to be sufficiently to those from whom they expect to derive their patronage. The assembly has decided to keep a close satch on all work sent out of town and will report the same to the central labor bodies. At the last meeting it was reported that a large contract had been given out by the Heurich Brewing Company for new wagons, and the delegates to the central bodies were requested to have the agent on Mr. Heurich's work instructed to request that the work be

one in this city.

An important meeting of the assembly will be held to-morrow evening in Bunch's Hall, No. 314 Eighth street northwest.

Carpenters', Joiners' and Stairbuilders' Union held a very interesting meeting last Wednesday evening. President Mason was Wednesday evening. President Mason was in the chair, supported by a full roster of officers. The meeting was well attended. The reports from the Federation of Labor, Building Trades Council and Carpenters' Council attracted considerable attention. The treasurer, Samuel Beall, and the vice president, Fred J. Niedomanski, who were

The Tin and Sheet Iron Workers held their regular semi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening in Plasterers' Hall. Ap-plications for reinstatement from three former members were received and accepted. Several propositions for membership were acted on, and the candidates will be initiated at the next meeting. The executive committee made its report on the work of the Emerson Shoe Company's new store, and as the report was not a final one the com-

Blobbs What nonsense it is for the news papers in their accounts of weddings to de-scribe the bride being led to the altar." Slobbs—How so? Blobbs—Well, most girls could find their way there in the dark.—Philadelphia Record.

Costly Education. Mrs. Nurich-You can't think brother Caleb, what an expense it's been to us, learning Ancils to play the planner.

Brother Caleb (dolefully)—It can't compare with what I had to pay out when George was learning to play the races.

And he didn't learn much either.—Judge.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—Flour steady, unchanged—receipts 12,580 barrels, shipments, 14,506 barrels, sales, 1,050 barrels. Wheat strong—apot and month, 65 1-2a65 5-8; December, 67 5-8a67 3-4; steamer No. 2 red, 62 1-2a62 3-4—receipts, 6,912 bushels, stock, 539,521 bushels; sales, 29,000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 68a67; do. on grade, 63a66. Corn firm—spot, 36 5-8a 36 3-4; month, 36 1-2a36 5-8; November, new or old, 34a34 1-4; year, 33 1-4a33 3-8; January, 33a33 1-8—receipts, 30,046 bushels; shipments, 34,286 bushels; stock, 227,505 bushels; sales, 27,000 bushels—southern white corn, 36a38; do. yellow, 37 1-2a38. Onts dull and weak—No. 2 white western, 27 1-2a25; No. 2 mixed, 23 1-2a24—receipts, 14,839 bushels; stock, 110,874 bushels. Rye steadily held—No. 2, 44a45 nearby, 47 western—receipts, 529 bushels; stock, 66,875 bushels. Hay quiet—choice timothy, \$15.00a\$15.50. Grain freights steady, unchanged. Sugar strong, nechanged.

Open. High Low. Close. 283 858 8.83 8.85 8.93 8.97 8.91 8.94 2.11 9.04 8.98 9.02 2.12 9.15 2.10 8.12

### SINGLE TAX COLUMN.

(The Times undertakes no responsi-bility for any views expressed in this column.) COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR OF THE SINGLE TAX COLUMN.

Charles II was proclaimed King of England on May 8, 1660, The Queen, his wife, had no children. Nevertheless, "scions of royalty" were never more numerous: (1), by Mrs. Lucy Waters, James, ancestor of the dukes of Buccleugh, (2), by Mrs. Catharine Peg, Charles, ancestor of the Fitz-Charles branch of the British nobil-Fitz-Charles branch of the British nobility, (3), by the Duchess of Cleveland, Charles Fitzroy, ancestor of the dukes of Southampton, (4), by the same mistress, Henry Fitzroy, ancestor of the dukes of Grafton, (5), by the same mistress, George Fitzroy, ancestor of the dukes of Northumberland, (6), by the notorious Neil Gwynne, Charles Beaucierc, ancestor of the dukes of St. Albans, (7), by Louise Queromaille—a Fronch courtesan—Charles Lenox, ancestor of the dukes of Richmond; and other children, male and female, to the and other children, male and female, to the number of twenty in all, of miscellaneous

THE MASSES DISINHERITED.

THE MASSES DISINHERITED.

In those days a considerable portion of the soil or England was yet "commons," upon which the laboring class exed out a scanty subsistence, but with the advantage of paying rent to nobody. Theoretically the Utie of these "commons" was in the King-held by him in trust for the benefit of the people. But these llegitimate children of the King most live, and that without degrading themselves by doing anything for the community in return for supplying them with the necessaries and luxuries of life. So the amiable King induced a subservient partiament to make "grants" of land to these bastards of his, in order that the pensantry living on such lands should thereafter be compelled to pay tribute ("rent") to them for the privilege of living. And from then till now—a period of something from then till now-a period of somethin over 200 years—bundreds of thousands of English workingmen, the bone and sinew of the land, have been kept in indigence and at hard labor, in order that all their earnings above what was sufficient to keep them from starving might serve to support in idleness and magnificence these gentlemen and ladies who trace their linenge back to King Charles' OTHER EXCUSES FOR EXTORTION.

Charles was a luxurious liver, and his expenses were high. Where to obtain money was a troublesome question. It would hardly be consistent with kingly dignity for him to go "hoofing it" over the country, catching a poor peasant here and there by the throat and demanding of him a shifling or a pound. So he did the same thing in a dignified and indirect way. He would confer some title of nobility and a "grant" of land upon some rich man, who would hand over to him, in the lump £10,000, the grant authorizing the rich man to demand tribute (rest) of the peasants, who had previously occupied commons rent free.

This, of course, was not the beginning of the present system of land tenure, but a fairly illustrates the manner of its

LAND TENURE IN AMERICA

Some of these grants were made of lands situated in America. Lerd Balti-more and other lords obtained from Kings of England and other Kings, the right to demand tribute of every man who tilled or occupied the soil within certain limits.

The same system, in a slightly modified form, is embodied into our laws and policy. Here we have no "dukes," they are replaced by "capitalists " Under our institution the capitalist may become the "possessor" of 10,000 or 50,000 acres of land—that is, obtain the right to exclude all other persons therefrom, unless they will pay him for the privilege of using it. One man in New York Chy receives more than \$17,000 a day from this source alone; there are hundreds whose income is more than \$1,000 a.

CONFISCATION.

CONFISCATION.

These reminiscences have been evoked by a recent editorial in one of our city pupers, that was exceptionally intelligent in its apprehension of the plan and purpose of the single tax, and exceptionally fair in its treatment of the subject; but it felt constrained to say in conclusion: "However attractive this picture may be to socialists, paternalists and dreamers, its realization demands the virtual confiscation of every farm and building site in the country."

country."

Confiscation! "I thank thee for teaching me that word!" Singletaxers welcome the charge. It affords them an opportunity to direct attention to the fact that the single tax proposes, not to confiscale anything, but to put an end to the confiscation now prevailing of the earnings of producers by non-producers. For supporters of the present system of land-tenure to accuse single taxers of advocating "confiscation" is a monumental absordity that would not have been paralleled if John C. Calhoun had accused William Lloyd Garrison of favoring slavery.

seri contention, it applied to every buffling site in Washington, would sim-ply mean, in practice, the payment by the average occupant of much less than now, being taxed for nothing except his land. THE BENEFIT TO WASHINGTON.

A few years ago a Congressional com-nitte upon taxation in the District of Co-multin assimated the annual rental value of the land in the District at \$24,000,000. Let us suppose that one half of this were turned into the Treasury, leaving the other half to go where it all goes now—for the carichusent of land speculators—in case we should consider it too rough on them to we should consider it too rough on them to put a stop to their "confiscation" of the enraings of producers "all of a sudden." Then the income of the District would be \$12,000,000 a year, or \$5,000,000 a year more than it is now. If laborers in the employ of the District were paid \$1.50 per day, or \$450 for 300 working days of the year, these nine million dollars would employ continuously 20,000 laborers. Their labor would extend and improve our streets and sidewalks, enlarge and multiply our sewers, complete our water works, build ewers, complete our water works, build new bridges and convert our Potomac flat

into the handsomest park in America. Nobody would be thrown out of employment except the officers and active members of our various charitable institutions, or our various charitable institutions, who are now organizing measures looking to the support of these 20,000 laborers and their families during the coming winter, when they will be compelled to live in idleness and destitution because our present land policy diverts into the pockets of other idlers the income from the land which ought rightfully to go into the public treasury for public uses.

He Didn't Hatt. He was one of those unruly youngsters who make the life of a public school teacher a hard one. He was in the primary grade. He came in one morning with lirty hands and face. The teacher looked at him severely "Johnny!"
"Yes'm."

"Have you washed your face and hands "No'm."
"Why not?" 'None of the folks is home and I don't ave to."-Syracuse Post.

Feel Badly To-day?

Brown's 2 I CON Bitters

IT CURES KIDNEY AND LIVES TROUBLES, IMPURE BLOOD, NERVOUS AILMENTS WOMEN'S C Get only the gennine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper.

RORORSEONOLO CASESEOROR

# DISTRICT SOLDIER BOYS

One Week's News and Gossip Around Local Armories.

The range practice ended Friday, with shooting by the Brigade Staff and the Inspectors of Rifle Practice. The day was an ideal one for this shooting and the experts made a better showing than any of the others.

The Fifth, Sixth and First Separate Battalions had the range the early part of the week, and enjoyed the use of the wind clock, which helped matters won-derfully. The Engineer Corps occupied the range Tuesday and put in the best licks possible.

Very shortly an order will be issued

naming certain volunteer days, on which scores can be shot off. The order will also contain the dates of the prize shooting. The day of the National Rifle Association, Saturday, is made good use of now. cash prizes catch the boys and help along A great deal of kicking is being done

by many officers and privates of the National Guard over their being docked for the day spent at the range. They hold that rifle practice is a military duty hold that rifle practice is a military duty of supreme importance. If a soldier can drill and cannot shoot he is in pretty had shape, and of very little use. They also hold that if men were not docked for entering a competation at Sea Girt, and being gone from home a week, they should have been allowed this day. This is why they have objected so vigorously.

A GUARTERLY REPORT.

A QUARTERLY REPORT. The report of the state of the Guard for the three months caded September 30 has been published as general orders No. 15. During that time there was only one pro-motion, that of Second Lieut, Jesse Finley Grant to be first lieutenant Company B, First Pattallon. First Battalion.

Appointments were made as follows Second Separate Company, 2; First Regiment, 1; First Battalion, 1; Second Battalion, 3; S)xth Battalion, 1, and First Separate Battalion, 1. During the three nonths four appointments were revoked.

Two officers were honorably discharged and nine have resigned, viz: William M. Birchard, tirst lieuteiant, Company C, Third Battalion, September 15, 1895; Arthur Carr, second lieutenant, Company C. Third Battalion, September 1, 1895. Joseph S. Coolidge, first lieutenant and quartermaster, First Separate Battalion, July 6, 1895; Joseph H. Griffiths, first lieutenant, Battery A. Light Artillery, September 16, 1895; Silas H. Kingsley, first lieutenant and quartermaster, Fourth Battalion, August 31, 1895; James P. Lavin, first lieutenant, Company D, Fifth Battalion, August 9, 1895; John D. Leeman, first lieutenant, Company B, Fifth and nine have resigned, viz: William M. man, first lieutenant, Company B, Fifth Battalion, July 15, 1895; Daniel L. M. Peigotto, capiain and adjutant, First Regiment, July 22, 1895, and Robert E. Wil-son, captain, Company D. Sixth Battalion, August 19, 1895.

During this quarter the dishonorable discharge of Private Monina G. Porter, Company D. Sixth Battalion, was revoked

and an honorable discharge granted in its

stead.
In dishonorable discharges the First Bat-tailon lends for the quarter. The report shows: First, 19, Second, 4: Third, 16; Fourth, none: Firth 2; Sixth, none: First Separate Battalion, 5; Third Separate Com-pany, 1; and Corps of Field Music, 2. This makes a total of 43. All around the record a good one. But speaking of records, First Lieutenant

But speaking of records, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Kingsley, of the Fourth Battalion, whose resignation has just been accepted, heats them all. For three years he was quartermaster of the Fourth and his property report has just reached him. He is half a chevion and a sergeant's stripe short. The report shows five haversacks and three brass locks missing, but this is chargeable to an acting quartermaster put in charge while Lieut. Kingsley was up North. This record has never been broken in the history of the Gunrd. No wonder Major Campbell is sorry to loose such a staff officer.

ENGINEER OFFICER'S VIEWS.

The following communication has been ent to this column by an engineer officer. "At no time in the history of the Naional Guard of the District has its standing been at such a high mark. That this success has been obtained only by work, and nard work at that, is known not only to members of the guard, but also to chi-zens of the District. They are not alone, either, in their feeling of exaltation at their success, but are joined by, you may say, every resident of the city. To feel proud, then, under such circumstances is commendable.

"What has been done to show for all this? The encampment at Fort Washington was the entering wedge, and brought together and thus engendered a brotherly feeling and thus engendered a brotherly feeling, or, as the French say, esprit de corps. Here commenced that brotherly rivally to build up the companies so as to have the banner command. Drills and military maneavres were of daily occurrence. The work of the Engineer Corps attracted not only local, but foreign recognition. To speak of their work here would only be a repetition of what appeared in the daily papers of that date. that date.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon The Times for the energy displayed in keeping those at home informed of the daily events in camp, and those in camp of the events of the outside world.

of the events of the outside world.

"After the encampment came the match at Sea Girt, where again glory rested on the District militia. Here again, too, the attention of the entire United States and Europe was called to the District soldiery. Long will the score which won the Hilton trophy stand as the mark for others to

trophy stand as the mark for others to strive to attain, which will probably be a long time away, or at least until the new rifle comes into use. With this arm new records will be made.

"Since the match the various company rooms at the brigade headquarters have borne a resemblance to a busy bive. The Corcoran Cadets and the Lemon Rifles are busily engaged in preparations for their fair. A visit to the rooms of the Engineer comes is worth the trouble of a climb up the Corps is worth the trouble of a climb up the four flight of stairs.

"In Company B room may be seen a working model of the observation and signal tower, which was erected by the corps at Fort Washington; miniature bridges, gabions and various devices for signalling. Hung in the hallway is a bridge that ex-tends the width of the hall, made entirely of small branches of tree. It is of the cantilever pattern and can hold the weight of several men. This is practical work and deserves much commendation. "In the quartermaster's department may be seen daily the smiling counte-nance of Lieut Robbins, who is a favorite

with every member of the Guard without exception.
"I must not close without a few words in

the praise of the genial adjutant general of the District of Columbia militia, Col. Theodore Mosher, U. S. A. I have never Theodore Mosher, U. S. A. I have never approached this officer without obtaining the information sought. I have heard many officers speak very highly of him. He tells them if they desire to come he will gladly receive them and give them all the information possible. My advice to the officers is to accept this invitation, and both they and the Guard will profit by the same."

IN THE FOURTH.

Major Campbell promises a stirring up

Major Campbell promises a stirring up in the Fourth Battalion. He held a meet-ing of his commanding officers Thursday night and told them just what he expected commanding officer who could not per-form his duties would be asked to resign. He added that the inspection showed that the trouble in the battalion was not so much with the men as it was with the

officers themselves.

He has also issued an order that a morning report must be made after every prescribed drill or ordered assembly. In this way be intends to know who is absent from these gatherings, and he intends to act independently of the commanding officer. If a non-commissioned officer refuses to attend he will be reduced to the ranks. If a private is willfully absent from drill he will be discharged in the interests of the service. He proposes to make any changes he may find necessary. In his report to headquarters about the

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Take L. L. When Hungry. inspection Major Campbell intimated that

inspection Major Campbell intimated that he might make some changes in the offi-cers of his command. He thought the trouble lay more with them than with the men. Headquarters has notified him to go ahead as he sees fit, and, if necessary,

go ahead as he sees fit, and, if necessary, demand resignations.

The inspection further showed that a lot of government property was not at the armory. An order has been-issued requiring every piece of property brought into the company rooms. Major Campbell intends to check up himself, and will know where every piece of government property is, though he is not responsible.

The First Battalion drill will show how is, though he is not responsible.

The First Battalion drill will show how matters are to stand. It is now two weeks off. In that time the companies must get

themselves in shape. If 90 per cent of the membership is not present on this occasion there will likely be trouble and one or two commissions will be vacant. So everybody can look out. Lieut. Sidney R. Jacobs will be recom-

mended for quartermaster this week, to succeed Lieut. Kingsley. Lieut. Jacobson in the meantime will remain on duty with

Cadets, held an important company meeting last Monday night. V. Clark, David O'Leary and James Cornell were elected notive members. The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed everything to be in good The executive committee reported that

everything was in good shape for the opening of the fete. The entries for the drill so far are: National Rifles, Mortons, Ordways, Cycle Corps and Company D, Fifth battalioh. For the individual drill rith national for the duard is represented.

The company held its first drill of the season Wednesday light. Over 90 per cent of the membership was in attendance. It was a snappy drill from beginning to end. After returning from the street the company was drilled in the details of the new manual.

NOTES FROM COMMANDS

The resignation of First Lieut, and In-spector of Rifle Practice Charles Ebert, First Battalion, has been accepted. The armory is being painted and a

Capt. Sayer, Company C, Third Battal-lon, is off on sixty days' leave. He has been quite fil.

Lieut. Robinson, Company A, Third Bat-talion, is very ill with typhoid fever. Capt. Walsh gave Private Luther C. Steward, Company D. Third Battalion, his practical examination Monday night for candidate second lieutenant of in

Capt. Schilling gave Private Harry D. King his practical examination for cap-tain of Company D, Third, the same night D Company is booming. Company A. Third Battalion, has de-eloped six or eight sharpshooters. Capt. schilling is very proud of the fact.

Company A, Fourth Battalion, held its first drill Tuesday night. The time of service of Dr. Munson, surecon of the Engineer Corps, has expired.

Dr. Manson's many friends will regret to
learn that he contemplates remaining in

Company B, First Battalion, gave a smoker in honor of its two new lieutenants. Col. Moore, Major Ross, and Capt. Moore were the guests of honor.

Company D, First Battalion, buried one of its members, Private James J. Finley, Thursday. Capt. Miller and Licuts. Duffy and Bell attended, as did a firing squad. The pall-bearers were members of the com-pany. Company D gives an entertainment the latter part of this month.

Company C, Third Battalion, elected officers Thursday night. The lucky men were: Sergt. Sol Carr, first lieutenant, and Quartermaster Sergt. W. H. Gibson, second

The two lieutenants of Company D, Third, will both be ex-High School Cadet captains. Company B, Third, will hold an election for second licurenant next week. Sergt Doney will be the lucky man.

Adjt Donelly is in command of Company of during Capt. Sayers' sick leave.

Sergt Major Marks, of the Third Battalion, has been transferred to Company A at his own request. The new sergeant major